

1894.

NEW HEDDON FIVE

*As Used, Recommended
and
Sold Throughout*

CANADA

BY

A. E. Hoshal,

BEAMSVILLE, ONT.

INTRODUCTORY.



Having bought of Mr. Heddon the Canadian patent for his New Hive, and in offering it to Canadian Bee-Keepers, I do so, knowing that the hive in question is one which will stand the severest test of practical work in the apiary. This is no longer theory, but an established fact of experience. Much was claimed for this hive and its system of management, when first introduced, by its inventor; in fact, so much that the more conservative bee-keepers were skeptical concerning its merits, myself among the number. However, an examination of it by myself, and the added test of one hundred of them in actual use in my own yard for both comb and extracted honey for the past six years, has convinced me that none too much was claimed for it by its advocates. Nor am I alone in this opinion, but such men as R. L. Taylor, W. Z. Hutchinson, F. P. Styles, A. J. Cook, in fact hundreds of intelligent and successful apiarists give their testimony in support of the same fact. Father Langstroth, the first inventor of the movable frame hive and system of management, a person whose opinion on such matters we all highly respect, and whose integrity none dare doubt, after carefully examining into the merits of the New Heddon Hive, placed on record his testimony (see page 294 of American Bee Journal for 1888) which claims not less for it than its inventor, Mr. Heddon, when he was first introducing it to the public. In fact from my own experience I am forced to the belief, that the person who attempts to produce honey with the movable frame (Langstroth) hive and system of management, in competition with the one who uses the New Heddon hive and system of management, all other things being equal, and judging from a dollar and cent standpoint of view, will "get left" every time. In view of the above I have no apologies to make in offering

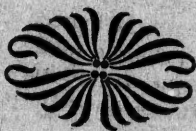
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this hive to Canadian bee-keepers. Owing to its peculiar construction and the accurate workmanship necessary in its manufacture, its first cost will be some greater than that of the average movable frame hive, now generally in use. While I have the sole right to manufacture and sell it in Canada, I shall endeavor to do so as cheaply as possible. I use, recommend and make it exactly as Mr. Heddon recommends it. I have no improvements to offer, and all attempts I have so far seen, I believe to be mistakes.

Trusting that my dealings with the bee-keepers of Canada will be of mutual benefit, and to receive no more patronage than is consistent with their success, I am,

Yours in our chosen pursuit,

A. E. HOSHAL,

Beamsville, Ont.



Terms.

My terms are cash with order. This rule will be rigidly adhered to, except with those whose order is accompanied with one half the cash, the balance to be remitted any time before the goods are shipped. I believe this to be the best for both buyer and seller, and the only rule upon which I can do business safely on a small margin.

In ordering goods I prefer that the cash should be sent by postoffice order or registered letter, either are safe. Individual checks will have the cost of collection deducted from their face value. I shall acknowledge all money received by return mail. All mistakes made by me in sending goods ordered, or acknowledging money sent, will be cheerfully righted as soon as made known to me.

In ordering, always state to what express or freight office you wish your goods shipped; this is especially necessary should they be different from your postoffice. In order to avoid the rush, and often consequent delay and loss, it is desirable that you should send in your order as early as possible.

The New Hive and its Management.

The cut on the cover of Mr. Heddon's 1890 circular is quite a correct representation of the New Heddon Hive, except the honey-board, which it does not show. Want of space forbids me here giving a description of it, or its system of management. Both of these will be found given quite fully in Mr. Heddon's book, "Success in Bee Culture." I consider it quite necessary that those who get these hives should also get a copy of this book, if they have not already done so, and carefully read it, especially the chapter on hives and those parts relating to the New Hive and its management. It is well worth reading all through, and should be read, and its methods carefully noted by all who use the New Hive, if they would be successful in its use. This I consider the best way of "getting on to" the peculiar system of management adapted to these hives. Besides this, the work is full of practical and much original matter not found elsewhere. All its methods are outlined with a view of making apiculture a FINANCIAL SUCCESS, not a past-time; and being

written by one who has made apiculture, as a specialty, a financial success, does not fail in being extremely practical. I will mail it free to anyone desiring it on receipt of price.

Testimonials, Etc.

For Testimonials (see copy of Father Langstroth's, which was published in American Bee Journal) ~~the~~ the invention, ~~and~~ patent claims, and many other particulars not mentioned in this circular concerning the hive, and some concerning its management, see Mr. Heddon's 1890 circular, which I mail with this, and if you have not received it, write me for it and I will mail it free.

Prices.

Following I give the prices of the different parts of the hive in flat and made up, so that those ordering it can choose any combination thereof they may wish. It will not be required of those who order these hives in the flat to get an individual right in order to put them together and use them:

	IN FLAT,	MADE UP.
Bottom stand.....	\$.13	\$.18
Bottom board.....	.20	.25
Entrance blocks, two.....	.03	.03
Brood case including wood screws and frames punched for wiring..	.45	.60
Honey-board, breakjoint, metal and wood, and queen excluding.....	.25	.30
Wide frame surplus case including wide frames, tin separators and wood screws.....	.50	.65
T surplus case with separators..	.30	.40
Cover.....	.20	.25
Sections, four-piece (fifty-six)	.35	

In ordering hives made up, if you wish them painted, add 10 per cent. to their cost price.

A hive for extracted honey consists of bottom stand, bottom board, two entrance blocks, four brood cases (two for brood and two for extracting), honey-board and cover; the same for comb honey consists of bottom-stand, bottom-board, two entrance blocks, two brood-cases, honey-board, two surplus cases (one of each or two of either kind) and cover. Of the two kinds of surplus cases I recommend the wide frame one, but for those who feel that they cannot afford it, the T case is a cheap, but well-made, and very superior case, and extremely hard to beat.

In ordering hives or any of the parts in the flat, be sure and get a hive, or one of each of the parts ordered made up, as a perfect sample to work from. This I consider very important, as the successful working of the hive depends largely on its being perfectly made. I do not mean by this that they shall be polished like cabinet work, but simply ACCURATELY MADE, whether finished with a saw or plane.

May I again call attention to the importance in ordering these hives, to get also a copy of "Success in Bee Culture," if you have not already done so. Nearly all the manipulations in using this hive are different from those used in working ordinary frame hives in accomplishing the same results in much less time. To be successful with it, it is necessary to get out of "old ruts" in manipulation. "Success in Bee Culture" tells how to do this.

All hives should be kept well painted, and especially the covers, and no other color used than dead white. If bees are wintered in them outside, the winter case about them should be some dark color, and I would recommend Indian Red. During hot summer weather they should be protected from the sun by a 2 x 3 foot shade board, made of cheap $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lumber. For convenience in placing the shade board, and also for administering smoke at their rear, they should face the east, the prevailing winds being from a westerly direction. They should also stand level sideways, but be inclined a little towards the front to prevent any water running in at the entrance.

For ridding surplus cases and others—when full of honey—of bees, I strongly recommend the Porter Bee Escape, having found it pre-eminently successful when used under proper conditions, and have come to consider it as almost a necessary part of a perfect hive.

Individual Rights.

These I will sell to all who desire them. They will allow the purchaser to make these hives for his own private use, and use the same, or any of their functions in combination with a hive of his own, but not to sell. For the benefit of all such, and others who are rightfully using them, I append the following

Miscellaneous Price List.

Individual Right.		Price List.
"Success in Bee Culture"		\$5 00
Wood Screws, boiled oil, per 100		50
Tap Bits for cutting threads		1 25
Brood Frames per 100		1 25
Wide Frames per 100		1 25
Tin Separators per 100		1 50
T Tins, each		1 50
Metal Standards for brood frames, per 100		02
Zinc Strips for queen-excluding honey board, per set of 8		20
Tinned Wire No. 30 on spools, per pound		10
Brood Foundation, light weight, for new hive, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 Price on application.		30
Surplus Foundation for $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ sections. Prices on ap- plication.		
Sections, 4-piece, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 to foot, less than 500, per 100		60
" " " " per 500		2 00
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Porter bee-escape 20cts
Escape & board 35cts



Pointers About Hives and Their Construction.

1. Among the implements used by a financially successful bee-keeper the hive is pre-eminently of first importance, and should be intensely practical, and the other implements used adapted to it.

2. All double-walled hives packed with sawdust, etc., are mistakes; nearly all the necessary manipulations of an apiary are performed with them at an enormous expense of time and labor. If bees are to be wintered outdoors in single-walled hives, protect them by using an outer case and packing, which can be colored to absorb heat and removed during the summer.

3. All single story hives are mistakes.

4. All hives ordinarily known as "deep frame" hives, are among the worst of mistakes.

5. Slides, glass, movable sides, scroll work, etc., about a hive, are a nuisance.

6. The combs of a hive should never run crossways of the entrance

7. The construction of a hive should be such, that its combs can be inverted either singly or in sets.

8. A hive, the combs of which cannot be readily removed and replaced when containing bees, is abominable.

9. A hive should be so constructed that all necessary manipulations can be performed with it without exposing its combs to robbers.

10. A hive should be so made that in handling, its frames will never get out of position, whether it has bees in or not.

11. A hive should not have a brood chamber larger than the queen can occupy with brood. For this purpose it should contain comb surface about equal to eight or ten Langstroth frames, the combs being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre, and adjusted in such a way as to occupy the least amount of cubic space practical.

12. A brood chamber should never be more than eight combs wide.

13. When the brood chamber of a hive is contracted, its top surface should not be lessened thereby.

14. A brood chamber should expand downward rather than sideways; it is much less liable to chill brood in the spring; it keeps its top surface always the same; it is the natural direction for the queen to extend the brood and it is the more convenient to manipulate for these and other purposes.

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15. A hive should have a large surface directly above its brood combs.
16. The brood chamber and its combs should be the same size as the extracting surplus cases and their combs, and the two should be interchangeable with each other, and also with the comb honey surplus cases.
17. It is best, that surplus cases for either comb or extracted honey should not be more than five or six inches deep.
18. Surplus combs should run parallel with the brood combs.
19. A combination surplus case and shipping crate should never be used.
20. I consider it best, that surplus cases for comb honey should be arranged with separators, and to take a standard size of section, and I would recommend the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ to the foot section.
21. No hive is complete without a wood-zinc, break-joint, queen-excluding honey-board.
22. A proper bee space of about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch should be preserved between the different parts of a hive.
23. Hive bearings should always be square and not more than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch across.
24. Don't forget in constructing a hive, that your bees will gather propolis, and stick every part of their hive together with it as tightly as it is possible for them to do it.
25. A hive should be readily movable, and not any heavier than is consistent with strength.
26. The construction of a hive should be such, that all necessary manipulations such as contracting and expanding the brood-nest, finding queens, destroying queen cells, forming nuclei, removing surplus honey, uniting bees, giving natural stores (combs of capped honey) for wintering, examining the condition of the colony, etc., can be performed without the slow and tedious process of handling frames, and also the consequent exposure to robbers.
27. A plain flat cover for a hive I consider best, with no cloth or gable roof.
28. As yet, in hive construction, I have never seen any way of practically preventing brace combs being built by the bees both above and between the top bars of the brood frames at the same time. Either of these conditions, however, can, to a large extent, be prevented, but it is always at the expense of the other. Of these two unfavorable conditions it is best, that the hive is so constructed, that the brace combs will be built

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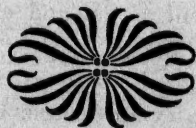
above the top bars of the brood frames and not between them.

29. A hive by which we cannot get brood right up to the top bars of the brood frames when the surplus cases are first put on, is not what it ought to be.

30. All hives should be painted dead white, and if wintered outdoors their packing cases some dark color.

31. I am coming to consider a hive as incomplete without a bee-escape and board arranged for the same, and for this purpose, so far I have found the Porter spring bee-escape the best.

32. A hive constructed so as to combine any one or more of the above functions, should do so in such a way, that in operating that function it does not cost us more in time and labor, than the end accomplished by that function is worth. This I consider as superlatively important.



Cardinal Points of Honey Production.

These may be put down as being (1) A good knowledge of the pursuit, (2) A good field, (3) Good bees, (4) A good hive, lacking any one of which a person cannot now make honey-producing a financial success.

What is a Good Hive?

In an article contributed to the January number of "The Bee Keeper's Review" of 1889, by R. L. Taylor, of Lapier, Mich., he describes it as follows: What are the characteristics of the hive adapted to the most profitable production of honey on a considerable scale?

"I reply, 1st. It must be reasonably well calculated to secure the prosperity of the colony itself during the entire year.

2nd. It must be well calculated to secure the largest possible amount of the most salable honey in the most salable condition.

3rd. It should be so constructed as to require for necessary manipulating the least expense of time and labor. (a) In the moving of hives either with bees in them or when prepared for bees, (b) For the contraction and expansion of the hives, (c) In the finding of queens, (d) In the making of internal examinations.

In my opinion after an experience of more than three years with the New Heddon hive, otherwise known as the sectional hive, beginning with a few, but having now about four hundred occupied by bees, there is no other hive that, in answering these requirements, can at all compare with this hive."

This description of "The Best Hive for Financial Honey Producers" (the heading of the article referred to) I cannot well improve on, and from a six year's experience with the hive referred to give the description of it my hearty endorsement.

Personal Experience.

Having now made of honey producing (mostly extracted) a specialty for the past eight years, and although perhaps not nearly so extensively engaged in it as some others, yet sufficiently so to make a living thereby, I have been compelled to adopt such appliances and methods as are practical in order to accomplish the above result. These can still be seen in operation in my yard here at any time, and as far as hives and their construction is concerned, I have given so far as I have gone in this circular such descriptions and directions concerning them and their methods of manipulation as I use myself. These I recommend to others, know to be practical, and believe to be excelled at present by no other hive or system of management, and herewith leave them for your consideration.

Yours in honey producing,

A. E. HOSHAL,

Beamsville, Ont.